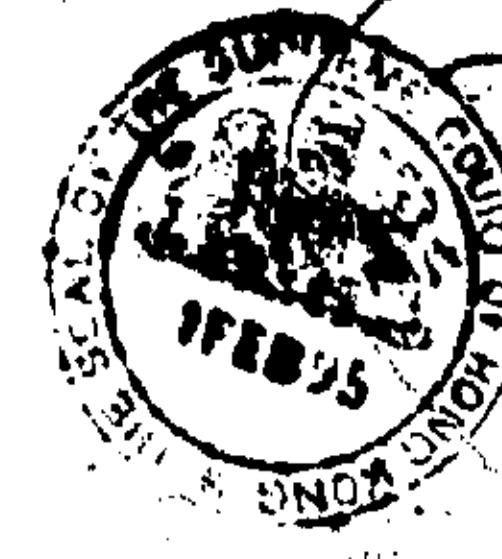




THE

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.



No. 3968

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £75,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,185,000  
PAID-UP ..... £563,500

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND  
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £353,935.0

BANKERS:

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:  
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND TONQUIN.

RATES OF INTEREST,

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained  
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893.

139

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq.  
H. St. John, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893.

17

## Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on  
favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal  
to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894.

143

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO \$635,333.33

RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEKU MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUH, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1894.

140

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c.—Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agents.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1894.

144

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG MINSTRELS.

A MEETING of the above will be held at  
the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the  
2nd February, at 5 P.M., to receive the Accounts  
and Transect other important business.

WILLIAM BLAYNEY,  
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1895.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

#### TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,

"KREMLIN"

A. B. C. Code.

#### TELEPHONE,

No. 32.

### BOARD AND LODGING

FROM \$4.00 PER DAY.

#### HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all  
MAIL STEAMERS.

ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

R. J. RICHARDSON,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1895.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF  
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES  
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR—  
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

United Asbestos Co.'s HIGH GRADE packings and jointings for Triple-Expansion Engines.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

HONGKONG & C. CO.

TELEPHONE No. 97.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1895.

CENTRAL HOTEL  
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting  
throughout  
the Premises.

CENTRAL  
SHANGHAI

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the  
centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath  
and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid  
on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAY, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamer.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,  
PROPRIETOR.

22

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

### CROQUET SETS

WHICH MAY BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT THEIR STORE.

Fresh Supplies of SALTER'S RACKETS.

Do. DEMON RACKETS.

Do. SPECIAL DEMON RACKETS.

Do. TENNIS BALLS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1895.

145

W. BREWER.

LETTERS TO YOUNG SHOOTERS, by

Payne Galway.

The British Fleet, by Commander Robinson.

Life of William Buckland.

Ayer's Championship Tennis Balls.

String Gloves.

Football—Association and Rugby.

The Electric Current, by Webster.

New Photos of Fashionable Beauties.

Disney's Art Studies—Pictures from Life.

Cricketing Goods.

Cheap Commercial Envelopes, 6¢ per 1,000.

Office Inkstands for 3 Inks.

New Stock of Diving Pump.

146

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

DENTISTRY.

D. I. SAKATA, Dentist.

Dr. HU YI, Dentist.

Dr. CHEN YUAN, Dentist.

First Class Dentistry and Medical Work.

Constitution Free.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1895.

147

HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON, PINE, SPRUCE and LUMBER.

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1895.

148

## Intimations.

### THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Com-  
pany's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY,  
the 4th February, 1895, at NOON, for the purpose  
of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors,  
together with a Statement of Accounts for the  
Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th  
January, to MONDAY, the 4th February, 1895,  
(both days inclusive), during which period no  
TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGIS-  
TERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency  
Company, Limited.

Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building  
Company, Limited,  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1895.

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## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, &c.

**Intimations.**

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.

BURBOURG'S WELLCOME & CO.

PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price ..... \$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.  
Sprinkled on the handkerchiefs and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles ..... \$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895.

17

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London Agents, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wine and Liquor by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wine:—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At Canton, on the 30th instant, the wife of HERBERT DENT, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

TELEGRAMS.

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, January 31st.  
Daily demonstrations of the partisans of Marshal Peixoto in Rio Janeiro are causing much uneasiness, and troops have been called out. The situation is serious.

JAPANESE DEFEAT AT WAI-HEI-WAI.  
The *Times* correspondent in Shanghai writes that the Chinese fleet at Wai-hei-wai has driven off the Japanese fleet, and that a land attack from Ningbo has been repulsed.

COLLISION AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN THE NORTH SEA.

The steamer *Elbe* collided with a collier in the North Sea. Three hundred lives were lost.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese Envoy has arrived at Kobe.

THE JAPANESE NEWS BUREAU.

A Japanese despatch states that their advance in Manchuria has checked the activity of the Chinese.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German steamer *Irene* recently seriously damaged by fire at Yokohama, arrived here to-day from Japan to be docked at Kowloon for extensive repairs.

DURING the past week two "sailors" (the *Lucy A. Nichols* and *S. David*), have been engaged to load here for San Francisco at \$1.25 and \$1.50 (gold), according to their respective capacities, and it is generally understood in shipping circles that another small vessel could be "fixed" with comparative ease.

THUS the New York *Mail and Express*:— "The English naval demonstration in the neighbourhood of Chusan is another exhibition of philanthropic desire to civilise Asia. After watching many such demonstrations a philosopher once said that England never sees a man stagger without striking him, or fall without jumping on him." And the philosopher lied.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Chinese New Year holiday festivities the freight market which, as reported in these columns from time to time, had been unusually active of late, has become very dull during the past ten days. The great annual "chin-chaining" being now fairly over, it may be reasonably assumed that the general tone of the market will improve at an early date.

THERE are now, says a home paper, 53 merchant steamers which the Admiralty have the option of equipping as armed cruisers in case of emergency. Of this number eleven only are in receipt of annual subventions, the remainder being at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy. The Admiralty have just been furnished with a report stating that of this auxiliary fleet four can maintain an ocean speed of over 10 knots, five over 17 knots, 37 over 15, and the remainder nearly 15 knots.

ANDREW CARNegie thus explains his remark that "men who die like dogs die like men":—"I had no reference to men who die like dogs, but to men leaving millions in securities which they could have used in their life-time. I said I believed the day would come when such men would die disgraced, and that the tribute of approval would be given to those upon whose tombstones could be truthfully written, 'He lived without ostentation, and he died poor,' as was said of Pitt."

TO smokers who enjoy a first-class cigar we can recommend with great confidence a brand of Havanas manufactured by Messrs. Van Os & Co., of Amsterdam and Havana, and introduced into the Far East by Mr. S. A. Korzki, the energetic commission agent of Sandakan, British North Borneo. Mr. Korzki courteously forwarded a specimen box of "Pastoral Habanas" to this office the other day, the contents of which have been sampled by numerous good judges, and options as to their excellence have been unanimous. Better cigars have never been available in this country, and the selling agents are Messrs. Watkinson & Co., of the Apothecary Hall, Queen's Road Central.

THE Volunteers 61-pr. gun competition held at St. George's Island on Saturday last resulted in Gunner J. Henderson carrying off the Challenge Cup with a carefully compiled 55. The other high scorers were, Gunner G. Patten, 55, W. F. Bamby, 54, H. S. Simms, 54, J. H. W. Armstrong, 54, G. White, 53, R. V. Rutter, 53, Corporal McHall, 53, Sergeant J. Coyle, 52, Gunner J. Brenner, 52, and G. L. Duncan (B.S.M.), 51. There were 34 competitors and the range was 2,000 yards.

D'ARCY'S Matelots gave their first special performance before a Chinese audience last night, commanding at 8 o'clock, the front row of boxes being reserved for Europeans. A grand matinée for Europeans will be held next Saturday, commanding at 4 p.m.

IN their *Freight Circular* issued to-day Messrs Lamke and Rogge state that Bangkok business still continues conspicuously by its absence, but a change for the better should now soon show itself. The Siam crop is an undeniably large one, and as contracts for Europe are expected to be smaller than in previous years a large portion of the crop will be available for shipment to China. For the time being, however, prices have not sufficiently receded to lead to important transactions, and the closing quo is still 24/25 cents per picul for small coasters.

WE have to acknowledge the rec'd of a copy of a memorial which is now being signed by the landholders of Hongkong and will probably be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the next outgoing mail. This document, which the *Daily Press* erroneously alleges is ready on its way to Downing Street, is far too lengthy to be published *in extenso* in these columns at the present time. The memorial concludes with an appeal for compensation for the ruined, loss the petitioners allege they have suffered through "the arbitrary and illegal action" of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board. The concluding paragraph of the memorial sets forth that to the "the neglect of the Government or the Sanitary Board or both" was attributable the serious effects of the introduction of the bubonic plague from the mainland of China. The *Telegraph's* opinions on this subject are too well known to need reiteration here, suffice it to say that "all's well that ends well," and if there is no recurrence here of the deadly pest this year, the owners of houses closed during last year's epidemic and the public at large may be thankful that the unwelcome visitor has been got rid of so expeditiously and to cheaply.

THE Newchwang season which, in the ordinary course of things, should open about six weeks hence, is likely to turn out the worst on record for many a long year, owing to the interference with the trade of that well known mart caused by the war and the presence of large Chinese and Japanese armies in the districts whence Newchwang derives her staple exports. It is probable, indeed, that, apart from the natural sequences of an abnormal demand upon the resources of Chinese Manchuria, which for months past has caused an unprecedented and more or less disastrous drain, bad as the forthcoming season will be, next season's crop will be very meager owing to the exodus of the panic-stricken natives from the vast agricultural regions over which Chinese and Japanese armies are likely to try conclusions during the spring and summer of the current year. Granting our surmise turns out to be pretty near the mark, then the stability of the local freight market cannot fail to be very adversely affected, for a large amount of surplus tonnage would, as Messrs. Lamke and Rogge very sensibly point out in their latest *Freight Circular*, be thrown on this market with the inevitable result that freights would drop to ruinously low rates. The effect on owners at present interested in the southern coast trade would not be felt for a few months though, for most of their vessels have been "fixed" on somewhat lengthy hire-charters. There are, however, some owners who might feel the "poch" severely, and to such these remarks may come as a timely warning note and lead to a careful survey of what may, metaphorically speaking, be termed breakers ahead.

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KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINULPO, December 23rd, 1864.  
The captured *Tsukifune* has come to Chinulpo and after a few days' stay left with a number of Japanese soldiers for an unknown destination. She has been painted white and improved in a number of ways.

Three small towns, *Syuan* in Chouyundz, and *Ko-pow*, and *Mowchyang* in Chiyihdo, have been burned to the ground, not a single house remaining. One of the towns contained 6000 houses, one thousand houses and another 300 houses. The cause of the disaster is not yet known.

In the north the Tonghakhs have been making themselves felt. A number of Japanese merchants have been killed, and the Tonghakhs are now extending their operations into Pyen-ning. A few have been in Chinulpo also. Two have been arrested and imprisoned for a few days, but were afterwards released, as the evidence against them was insufficient. Yesterday the courier from Seoul was stopped and the mail-bag opened and the envelope torn. This was supposed to have been done by Tonghakhs but I doubt it. A good deal is attributed to the To phaks which does not properly belong to them.

The old Cabinet has been replaced by an entirely new one composed of that class of unscrupulous reputation in which Kim-uk-kun belonged, and their sympathizer, Pak Yeng-ho, is Minister of the Home Office; Syo Kwang-pem is President of the Board of Justice and a number of exceedingly questionable characters are scattered here and there throughout the Ministry. They all agree on one thing, however, and that is that Japan is a model of civilization and an infallible guide in everything. How long this preposterous notion will obtain in official circles God only knows.—*N. C. Daily News.*

MANCHURIA.

Writing on "Our Commercial Relations with Chinese Manchuria" in the December number of the *Geographical Journal*, Mr. Agassiz, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, makes the following remarks which are especially interesting at the present time:—

Manchuria is rather larger than Afghanistan, a country it resembles in geographical features and the political importance of its situation. For administrative purposes it is divided into three provinces: *Gau*. The treaty port, Newchwang, stands eight miles from the mouth of the *Li* river on the 6,000,000 people, and is rapidly increasing. The permanent European population, including Chinese, consists of about eleven thousand. A small village, about five miles long, stands three miles from the city, which is 500 yards wide. The *Li* was first built in 1761, and paid for by public subscription. Mr. Agassiz also notices Port Arthur, *Ching-tung*, *Sing-tung* is the centre of the port, and is connected with the Russian railway at *Khabarofsk* by means of boats on the *Amur* and the *Amoor*. *Hunchun* is important, both to trade and strategy. It is in close proximity to the Russian and Korean frontier. Only thirty miles away is *Jesjet*, *Ula*, belonging to Russia, and within a few hours' steam of *Vladivostok*, a name which means, by the way, "master over the sea." The population of Manchuria is said to be about ten millions. Transport is defective. There is little water traffic, owing to the torrential character of the streams. The long front makes the roads good for traffic, and carriage predominant. The carriers are mostly small farmers, forced to it in winter, and willing to cart at a low figure. A hundredweight can be carried ten miles for four pence. Against this a railway could hardly compete, but it could in passenger traffic. A passenger car drawn by three ponies can only take one person. It is hired at three shillings, a day, and at the rate of travelling the cost per mile would be nearly three halfpence, to say nothing of loss of time. No estimate has been made of the number of carts and draught cattle in the country, but in 1860, for the period of one hundred days, there entered the town of Newchwang daily 547 carts, drawn by 2,340 animals, mostly mules and ponies, bringing about 100,000 tons of produce.

As may be supposed, under such circumstances of traffic, law-keeping flounders. An instance of the "rascally trade" done by Marchurian inn-keepers, there is a hotel on the high road from the grain district to the place where water carriers can be found for the coast, at which the common dish of pork, the favorite viand, is 80ths d. i.e. 1/4 d. Carts are better than carts for passengers in winter. Telegraph lines connect most of the larger towns with Newchwang, which is connected with Tientsin and Peking. The climate of Manchuria is suited to Germans, Scandinavians, and Scotchmen. Severe winters, dry atmosphere, and boisterous winds in spring, are to such communities as neuritis, rheumatism, and tuberculosis; but apart from these, no disease occurs with unusual frequency. The staple food of the people is *ba-o-ting*, a kind of millet flour made out of beans, and a small yellow grain, called *shao-ting*. Pork is cheap and plentiful, and beef and mutton not scarce and goat flesh abundant. The *Sungari* is full of salmon and cod, pike, soles, mackerel, white-bait, prawns, &c., are caught on the coast. Strong tea, say rice is only eaten by the rich. Grapes, peaches, Siberian or *bap-pies*, walnuts, and plums are grown. In spring and autumn, wild fowl, geese, ducks, and teal are very abundant; so are hares, pheasant, partridge, snipe, curlew, bustard, and golden plover. Deer, antelope, and tiger keep the sportsman busy in the Kifao and Helung-ching districts.

Among the exports of Manchuria are skins, ginseng—a medicinal root, highly prized in China—and deer-horns, also used in medicine; but by far the most important product is bean-oil, exported to all parts of China for lighting and cooking purposes. The bean preponderates over every other cereal in Manchuria, and affords employment to a large army of workers, boatmen, carters, employed in the bean-oil mills, in addition to the thousands engaged in cultivating it. The chief imports are cotton goods, woollen goods (very little), metals, and opium. British-Indian commerce has suffered by the remarkable falling-off in the importation of opium. In 1871 its value represented upwards of 60 per cent. of the total value of all foreign goods imported; in 1881 it represented less than 16 per cent.; in 1891 less than 2 per cent. This is not due to a change in the habits of the people, but to the cultivation of the poppy in Manchuria itself; yet, in spite of the falling-off in the importation of Indian opium, an enormous increase in that of other goods has taken place. For the period of 1881-1891 it has been at the rate of 292 per cent. In 1891, of the tonnage of the ship-lots entering the port of Newchwang, 58 per cent. was British, and 29 per cent. German. Third in order came the Chinese, 7 per cent. Waste lands and the absence of commerce, says Mr. Agassiz, are the natural outcome of militarism. To this rule Manchuria has been no exception. Before the conquest of China the respect in which the profession of arms was held was alone sufficient to show that the country had little commerce. Acres by the thousand remained uncultivated. After the events of 1844 numbers of Manchus left the country for military service in China. Little was exported but gold-dust; the country was infested with brigands,

and trade well-nigh impossible. The Yellow River floods have been instrumental in re-peopling it. Manchuria, concludes Mr. Agassiz, already stands before Newfoundland, our oldest colony, as an importer of manufactured goods, and in twenty years will be ahead of Turkey in Europe, British Guiana, and the Colombian Republic, and may take precedence in this respect of Portugal, Mexico, and Cape Colony. Then, as now, Great Britain, America, Germany, and with a larger share than present, Japan, will be the chief participants.

WANTED—AUSTRALIA FOR THE JAPS.

Australias' boxey has changed its mask, and from Chinese become Japanese. The Incidents of the current war establish definitely and, to appearance, finally a conclusion which a few well-informed people had previously reached, but which was opposed by almost the whole mass of popular opinion—the conclusion that the Chinese are not a fighting race, that they are not united by any spirit of patriotism, and that individual apathy and national corruption make them incapable of any organized effort for the common benefit. The Chinese scare is over; but it looks as if soon, with much more reason, a Japanese scare will succeed it. For East, North, and West, the Japs are pouring into Australia. At Port Darwin, and *Tu* *ay* Island they have established virtual monopoly of the pearl fisheries; at Mackay, Geraldton, and Townsville many hundreds have been introduced as labourers on the sugar plantations; and in Western Australia, while the men come to fish for pearls, the Japanese women come by scores to fish for men. The Jap is patient, intelligent, and adaptable; and it is only a matter of time till he gets a permanent footing of which it will not be easy to dispossess him. For the chances are that Japan—enthusiastic, warlike, and patriotic—will not submit to be treated by Australia as contemptuously as China has been. It is quite conceivable that the rights of a Japanese subject in Queensland will soon be matter for international diplomacy, and that we may be asked to redress grievances at the muzzle of a rifle. Everything goes to show that Australia has only two alternatives—free welcome or complete exclusion. The former is unthinkable by any democrat. With all his virtues, the Jap is a cheap labourer of the most unpleasant kind; his race-quality does not fit him for intermarriage on equal terms with Caucasians; and his presence in large numbers will unquestionably degrade the standard of Australian civilization. The fact that in many vital points of character he is equal, or almost equal, to ourselves, makes his rivalry all the more dangerous. Yet Great Britain, true to the worship of the golden calf, has just concluded with Japan a treaty which throws open Japanese markets to her trade, and in return concedes to Japanese subjects the right of entry and settlement on British soil. It is provided that any of the Australian provinces may be made parties to the treaty if they express a desire to that effect at any time within the next two years; and already the journalistic organs of commercial opportunism are pointing out the great benefit which would result to Australia from extensive meat and wool export to Japan. It is a benefit which should be refused without the slightest hesitation. Trade is too dearly bought by the rules of national life. Men are worth more than money. Australia will never sell her birthright for a mess of pottage.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

FIVE MINUTES.

Either by a mental or psychological perversions—and there seems no other name for it—five minutes is almost universally accepted as the unit of time in describing any event or occurrence which is not measured accurately by a stopwatch. An illustration of this peculiarity of time measurement is offered by the story of the man who fell down on a slippery street, and in narrating the story of his misadventure declared that although he had fallen he was up on his feet again in less than five minutes.

How seldom we who use "five minutes" in the conventional sense stop to think what it really means, or how much action and sensation not only can but is continually crowded into the space of time which five minutes represent. If a clock is beating seconds it requires three hundred beats of the pendulum to round out five minutes, and it is easily conceivable that this lapse of time may cover three hundred separate individual actions each playing an important part in the life and history of the world.

Let us see, briefly, what may be done in five minutes. Taking up locomotion first, for the change from one place to another in the shortest possible time is one of the great factors of modern civilization, it will appear that a very fast railroad train will cover five miles in five minutes; that an expert bicyclist will do at least half as well; that many trotting and racing horses will almost equal railroad speed for five minutes; and that man, unaided by anything but muscular power, can run a mile in considerably less than five minutes. In the question of transportation, therefore, five minutes certainly cannot be taken as the unit.

When we come to matters of manual skill and dexterity, it is simply amazing what may be accomplished in five minutes. A very skillful stenographer will take from dictation 200 words a minute, or 1,200 words in five minutes, equal to this column, and will reproduce it with literal accuracy. A good typewriter will take 80 words a minute—400 in five minutes—and turn it out letter-perfect and ready for use in any way in which it may be needed. A facile writer is long-hand will write from thirty to fifty words a minute—say 200 words in five minutes—and even more under the whip and spur of necessity. More than this is the "art preservative of all arts," an average composite will set up, from full copy, seven or eight words a minute, or from 35 to 40 words in five minutes.

These are ordinary and easily understood illustrations of what five minutes really means, but there is an easier and simpler way to measure this lapse of time. If any one wants to know what five minutes really are, let him undertake to sit still and motionless for that time with a watch held over him, and before the time has elapsed he will be in a state of hopeless confusion between Time and Eternity. Most of us when we say "five minutes" really mean "five seconds." We use the term "five minutes" in a purely conventional sense, without any definite idea of the time it really covers. Usually this misuse of the term is harmless, but cases can be imagined where the use of the term might be or become a matter of life or death. A witness on the stand in a criminal case, for example, who should swear to five minutes when he actually meant five seconds might be the instrument of conviction or acquittal and of a miscarriage of justice. All of us, in short, are entirely too free in the use of the purely conventional term "five minutes!"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Flying frogs are numerous in Borneo. Whales are never found in the Gulf Stream. Bells were first placed in churches about 400 A.D. The wheels of a watch travel 3,558 miles a year.

Prior to 1657 tea was sold in England for \$50 a pound.

There are nearly 70,000 post-offices in the United States.

The population of the United States in 1790 was 3,979,241.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The estimated population of the world in 1893 was 1,500,000,000.

Damascus gave to the world damask linen and the damson plum.

Taking the world over there are 109 women to every 100 men.

The State of New York contains 50,000 more women than men.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, was founded three centuries ago.

Ninety-seven out of every 100 Arctic explorers have returned alive.

Coffee is so called from being first brought to Europe from Caffa.

Asparagus is the oldest known plant that has been used for food.

Cuvier said that a whale might live to be one thousand years old.

In Corinth, about the time of Christ, twenty-five brought a cent.

Leather trunks were used in Rome as early as the time of Cesar.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Kersey is a corruption of Jersey, where the fabric was first made.

The earliest attempt to use iron ore in America was in 1622.

Calico was first introduced from Calicut, as stuff for men's clothes.

Out of every nine sudden deaths reported eight of the number are men.

The old Chinese nickname for the Japanese was "the monkey men."

The mean temperature of the whole earth is about 50 deg. Fahrenheit.

The Missouri Penitentiary started in business in 1835 with one prisoner.

The flattening of the pole of Jupiter can be seen through the telescope.

There are 4,579,000 more women than men in Europe at the present time.

The average annual amount of dew in England is equal to five inches of rain.

The serpent moves by elevating the scales of its abdomen and pulling itself along.

Of the white population of America only 8 per cent. are unable to read and write.

A telegraph line now traverses the Gobi Desert, in China, 3,000 miles in length.

The first person to be hanged in England was a private in the reign of Henry III, in 1247.

The population of Philadelphia at the time the city was incorporated, in 1702, was 2,500.

The French paper *La Practition* says that 4,847,500,000 people die during each century.

The United States still owns about a billion acres of land. One-third of this is in Alaska.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that only 11 per cent. of the American people are illiterate.

Goldfish were first known in China, and were brought to Europe in the Seventeenth century.

The population of Babylon during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar is said to have been 2,000,000.

The human body is covered with minute scales, each scale covering from 100 to 500 pores.

Lake Achulo, Chile, has an area of forty-five square miles and is 12,300 feet above sea level.

Russia has the largest standing army and Great Britain has the largest navy in the world.

Previous to this century stoves were unknown. All cooking was done before open fireplaces.

Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world; it is 29,000 feet high.

The bacilli of tuberculosis cause the death every year of 100,000 persons in the United States.

Larvata has 900 species of flowering plants, 50 ferns and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

The Pacific Ocean covers 67,000,000 of the 188,000,000 square miles comprising the earth's surface.

According to Muller the total number of words, or rather ideas, expressed by Chinese characters is 43,500.

The blood flows almost as freely through the bones as through the flesh of very young children.

New York, Paris and Berlin combined lack forty-two square miles of having as great an area as London.

It is calculated that the men and women of to-day are nearly two inches taller than their ancestors.

Only six persons out of each 1,000 live to be seventy-five years old, and only one reaches the century mark.

If the United States had as great a relative population as Japan it would have a population of 960,000,000.

The first screw steamer to cross the Atlantic, *Great Britain*, was commenced in 1839 and floated in 1845.

Man has never seen inside of some of the Egyptian pyramids since they were first built, so far as known.

It was customary, a hundred years ago, when a gentleman bowed to a lady, to scrape his foot upon the ground.

The *Geographical Magazine* says that there is not a tribe of people in northern Asia who do not know how to laugh.

In some Hindu temples in South India the collection is taken up by the elephant, that goes around with a basket.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of a partition, might be set down at 230 acres.

In fifty years ocean steamers have been lengthened 400 feet, and they are three times as large as they were in 1845.

Over 1,000,000 French women were made widows and over 3,000,000 children fatherless by Napoleon's campaigns.

Lieberkühn estimates that the extent of respiratory surface in the human lung is not less than 1,400 square feet.

Iceland, in the North Atlantic, the Isle of Man, and Pictland Island, in the South Pacific, have full woman suffrage.

It is said the Chinese never enter or leave a cab, tramcar or other public vehicle without bowing to all its occupants.

The dominion of Russia takes in about one-sixth of the land surface of the globe and one-fourth of its inhabitants.

Nineweh was fifteen miles by nine, the walls one hundred feet high and thick enough for three chariots to drive abreast.

The famous tower on the Isle of Pharsus, at Alexandria, built about 285 B.C., is the first lighthouse of undoubted record.

In the museum at Mayence, Germany, there are several iron-tipped pikes which were used by the Romans 2,00

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—143 per cent., sales and buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, £100.—220, sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders £100,000, buyers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—100, nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—100, buyers.  
CHINESE LOANS.

China Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent., nominal.

MAINE INSURANCES.

Union Assurance Society of Canton—\$135 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 204 per share, buyers.

Castor Insurance Company, Limited—\$155 per share, sellers.

Yankee Insurance Association—\$81, buyers.

On 7th January, Godfrey, Limited—Ts. 15 per share.

The Mystic Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$187 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

The Stavas Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$263 per share, buyers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$66, sellers.

International Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$47, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$53, buyers.

China Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1, 125, nominal.

MINING.

Panay Gold Co.—(Ordinary)—\$62 per share, sellers.

Panay Gold Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, buyers.

The Panay Gold Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Panay Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.

Soe des Charbonnages des Tonkin—\$47, sellers.

The Panay Gold and Trading Co., Limited—\$5, sellers.

IRON, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong Wharves and Godown Dock Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Godown and Wharf Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Wharf and Godown—\$16 per share, sellers.

Wharf House Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Co.—\$9 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s 5% per cent. Debentures—\$100 per share, buyers.

The China Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The China Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.

Huay-Piay's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Williams & Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Dale's Dispensary & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Steamship Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.

H. C. & Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Monte & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T.—1/14.

Bank Bills, on demand.....1/14.

Bank Bills at 4 months' sight.....1/13.

Credits at 4 months' sight.....2/14.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....2/14.

On Paris—

Bank Bills, on demand.....2/48.

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....2/53.

On India—

T. T.....18/4.

On Demand.....180.

On Shantung—

Bank, T. T.....72/3.

Private, 30 days' sight.....73/4.

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate), 90 or 95.

Silver (per oz.).....27 7/16.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saphaïne*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 31st instant at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 25th instant.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belpa*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 24th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arravat Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The China Mutual steamer *Pinessey*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Ormskirk* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 6th proximo.

The 'Mogul' line steamer *Chasse* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 5th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manila* left London for this port on the 20th instant.

THE VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. D. Barnes. Mr. J. Kinghorn.

Mr. V. H. Deacon. Mr. J. Kirkwood.

Miss M. D'Arc. Mr. S. A. Kordell.

Miss E. D'Arc. Mr. P. E. S. Lowden.

Miss E. D'Arc. The Misses Lowden.

Mr. W. J. D'Arc. Mr. Hugh MacCallum.

Mr. W. Blayney. Mr. R. Mackenzie.

Mr. W. F. Carter. Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Marsden.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. M. J. McWilliams.

C. M. J. McWilliams. Mr. T. Mitchell.

C. M. J. McWilliams. Mr. J. de Navarro.

Mr. A. Davis. Mr. & Mrs. Ommeney.

Mr. W. H. Decker. Mr. E. Palmer.

Mr. R. H. Douglas. Mr. W. Parfitt.

Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. E. Plumacher.

Mr. C. N. Edison. Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. C. H. Hill. Mr. W. Robinson.

Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. and Mrs. Leon G.

Mr. A. Getty. Mr. Le Roux.

Mr. Henry Goldsmith. Miss Smith.

Mr. D. Graham. Mr. S. Stith.

Mr. J. Hansen. Mr. S. Stith.

Mr. J. C. Hill. Mr. A. T. Turner.

Mr. Hodges. Mr. E. V. Thorn.

Mr. H. Hobbe. Mr. G. Townsend.

Mr. W. C. Jack. Mr. W. von Uffen.

Col. & Mrs. Jerrard. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Wakefield.

Mr. M. Jones. Mr. J. W. Wilson.

Mr. J. K. Killia.

THE VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen. Mr. Morton Jones.

Mr. J. G. Buckle. Mr. Medhurst.

Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Major and Mrs. Moore.

Miss C. Co. Mr. J. L. Prosser.

Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. J. Rankin.

Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. Sandlands.

Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.

Mr. D. Farquharson. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.

Mr. V. S. Harrison. Mr. & Mrs. A. Flinday.

Mr. Geo. Holmes. Smith and family.

Mr. G. Holmes. Mr. & Mrs. A. Flinday.

Mr. J. E. Macrae. Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.

THE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

IRENE, German steamer, 2,160, R. Schuder, 30th Jan.—Yokohama 24th January, Ballast.

PERIN, British steamer, 1,118, Parker, 31st Jan.—Amoy 29th January, General.

BRITANNIA, British steamer, 1,422, J. Edward, 28th Jan.—Salon 22nd Jan., Rice and Paddy—Dowdell, Carrill & Co.

BENTLAWES, British steamer, 1,182, W. S. Duncan, 28th Jan.—Saigon 23rd January, Rice.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,548, F. J. Smith, 27th Jan.—San Francisco 17th Dec., Yokohama 6th Jan.—Nagasaki 14th, Mails and General—P. S. Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,070, Wm. Ward, 26th Jan.—San Francisco 3rd Jan., Yokohama 22nd, and Nagasaki 21st, Mail and General—P. S. Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 20th Jan.—Vancouver 7th Jan., Yokohama 2nd, Nagasaki 24th, and Shanghai 26th, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Hall, 27th Jan.—Swatow 26th January, General—D. L. Larkill & Co.

HONG-KONG, British steamer, 1,171, A. F. Fripp, 26th Jan.—Saigon 23rd January, Rice.

HONG-KONG, French steamer, 742, C. Bastan, 27th Jan.—Palhong 25th Jan., General.

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